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A SERMON,

Delivered before the Presbyterian Congregation in Hillsborough, N. C. April 11, 1841,

On the Death of Wm H. Harrison, late President of the United States,

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[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

"*Hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it.*" Micah vi. 9

That event which has clothed a nation in mourning, seems properly to require some notice from those who are appointed to minister at the altar, and whose appropriate business it is to warn, to rebuke, to admonish. You understand to what melancholy event I allude. Death has come among us, and has selected as his victim the most shining mark. His arrow has sped, and William Henry Harrison, the man whom the people delighted to honor, the Chief of this mighty republic, the patriot to whom friend and foe paid homage, has fallen. The high summit to which he aspired was gained, the sceptre of empire was grasped, the oath of office registered, the plaudits of the millions who hailed him as their chief had scarcely died away in distant echoes, when he is hurled from his high station, to the home appointed for all the living. The sun whose rising was hailed with such rapture, is suddenly darkened. On the 4th of March he entered on his office, and in the presence of thousands registered his oath; and on the 4th day of April he was a corpse. One brief month saw the splendid pageant passing before our eyes, and then it vanished as a dream. The ruler of this great nation has gone to render up his account to God the Judge, the Ruler of nations. To the deceased, honor is now a noisy breath; wealth, and worldly greatness, or gilded pageant, all, all has passed away as to him for ever, and he lies, the tenant of the cold grave, awaiting that trump which will summon kings and their subjects, the high and low, to a judgment seat.

With the political character and opinions of the deceased President, I have nothing to do in this sacred place, and on this solemn occasion. These, by a concurrence of events, have become "familiar as household words," and have been properly consigned to another and abler hand. I would not say a word to stay the current of grief which flows from every bosom, nor would I repress the ardor of patriotism which beats high in every heart. No, I would rather call on the nation to mourn. I would say to the fierce and noisy politician, cease your contentions for a season; a great and good man has fallen, and the nation is summoned to weeping and lamentation. Here at least, all party feeling must be forgotten, the bitterness of strife allayed, and all will unite in testifying respect to his memory—a respect due to his exalted station, and, I cheerfully add, due likewise to his distinguished worth.

The nation has suffered a loss; a mysterious and overwhelming calamity has come upon it, and what improvement shall we make? how shall we demean ourselves under the rod? My friends, we are a christian people. Whatever the little street politicians may say in their venom, infidelity, thanks be to God, is not yet the established system in this country. The christian religion is professed, christian principles are avowed, and the Bible is our code of morals and of belief. Wherever we turn, this strikes us. Go to your courts of justice, to your halls of legislation, to your noble constitution, to your peaceful firesides, to the grave-yards, where slumber the ashes of your fathers, and you will find the Bible acknowledged, the christian religion professed. Where is the man who would uproot this system from its firm foundation in the hearts and affections of the people? I would point to our noble institutions, the pride and glory of the age, and bid him stay his suicidal hand.

But I trust there are none such here today, and devoutly hope the number is small of those who reject religion and scoff at its duties.

We are called on as a christian people to mourn. Our strong rod is withered and broken, and by this national calamity we are summoned, as a people, to a throne of grace, to confess our sins, and to deprecate the wrath which our transgressions deserve.

The Prophet in the text suggests the topic on which I propose to dwell. "*Hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it.*" It is a voice from heaven, addressed to us as a nation. As if to assert his sovereignty, and to chastise us for our sins, and to write on all human things "vanity," the Sovereign of nations has broken the rod of our strength, and he has withered away.

We are called on as a christian people to recognise and adore the hand of God in this event. He hath appointed this rod. It is a chastisement laid upon us by the Sovereign Judge, who in wisdom "putteth down one and setteth up another." "Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south, but God is the Judge."

The Scriptures abundantly teach this doctrine, which is too often overlooked. Let me, then, remind you of a few passages in which it is distinctly stated.

The kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governor among the nations. The Lord most high is a great King over all the earth. The Lord has prepared his throne in the heavens, and his kingdom ruleth over all. By me princes rule, even all the nobles of the earth. He is the blessed and only potentate, the King of kings and the Lord of lords.

Such is the teaching of Holy Writ on this subject. There is a power above us, ruling over all. He exalts one, and depresses another. He creates light, and sends distress. The pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day, are from his hand. Wars, famine, decease and death, are the rods with which he chastises the guilty nations. And he claims to himself this right. "Shall a trumpet be blown in the city, and the people not be afraid? Shall there be evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it?" *Hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it.*

And can we, as a nation, forget this? Can we reject this wholesome truth, without plunging into all the darkness and horrors of atheism? In this time of public calamity, shall we forget the God who rules in heaven? Can we, or dare we, with the scoffing infidel, ask who is the Almighty, and reject his reign?

To the christian patriot this truth is full of consolation. Amidst the ragings of the fierce passions of men, the shakings of nations, here is our hope. God, in wisdom and power, reigns on high. What though the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing, there is a power which restrains their malice and curbs their fury. Let men feebly attempt to break his chords asunder, He that sitteth in the heavens shall have them in derision, and vex them in his sore displeasure.

It is likewise a most solemn thought. God, who is holy, just, wise, has not cast aside the reigns of universal empire. With an outstretched arm he controls all events. At his bidding nations rise and fall; kingdoms are shaken with wars, or desolated with famine. By him kings reign, and rulers are set up, and at his call they pass away. Let the wicked fear, for God is holy. Let the nation that forgets God tremble, for he is a righteous sovereign.

On this occasion hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it. Come, let us worship, and bow down before the Lord, our Maker; as a nation let us own him as King of kings, and Lord of lords. With penitence let us seek his throne. Then may we hope that his chastisements will be taken away from us, and our country blessed with peace and prosperity; then it may be said of us, happy is the people whose God is the Lord.

This dispensation ought to be regarded as a rod of chastisement, coming from his hand who in justice and equity governs the earth. Nations, as well as individuals, are corrected for their sins. The nation and people that forget God will be dealt with accordingly. Thus it has ever been. The history of the world is full of examples to warn and instruct us. Thus Babylon and Egypt and Tyre and Sidon and Israel were withered under his rebukes. And in modern days we have had an instance of a nation that disowned God, and on her guilty head was poured the vials of the wrath of the Almighty. Let our nation fear. The mighty God who ruleth on high, has resources of power with which he can afflict us. In a moment he can blight our prosperity. He can arm against us foreign enemies, or turn loose upon us the fierce passions engendered by party strife; he can send disunion among our states, and discord into our councils; he can arouse the elements, and famine and pestilence will stalk through the land. We are surrounded by enemies, whose fury and power are only restrained by the over-ruling providence of God. Then hear the rod.

When the Almighty chastises nations, it is for their sins, and in order to their repentance. Individuals are judged and punished at the judgment; but nations as such, are punished in the present dispensation of things. May we not, then, interpret this dispensation, and others of recent occurrence, as indicating His displeasure against our sins as a nation? It becomes us as a christian people to ask, why it is that the Sovereign of the earth thus afflicts us? Why is it that the land is full of rumors of wars, the public mind unsettled, and the rod of our strength withered? Let the people remember that their sins call for His wrath, and let them search out and confess their iniquities.

I will briefly enumerate some of those national sins which seem to me to require of us repentance and confession on this occasion.

1. I would mention as a national sin, forgetfulness of God and ingratitude for his mercies. We stand among the nations of the earth distinguished by innumerable favors. A series of providences from the earliest settlement of the country, to the present moment, has given proof that ours is a land which the Lord delights to bless. We have leaped from the weakness of infancy to the giant strength of manhood, and in the race of improvement have outstripped older competitors. Peace and prosperity have reigned in our borders. No foreign foe has desolated our borders, and no intestine discord has swept over our land. Here is enjoyed rational liberty; the oppressed have found an asylum, and the poor a friendly home. Liberty of speech and of conscience are our birthright; and under our own vine and fig tree we can sit, and there is none to make us afraid.

Such has been the goodness of God towards us. But where is our gratitude? Alas! the God who has blessed us is forgotten by this nation; his name is profaned, his goodness despised, and his laws trampled under foot. The strong language of the prophet Isaiah to the people of Israel, is but too applicable to us. "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider." And may *we* not fear? Other nations in their pride and fulness have forgotten God, and he has swept them away as with the besom of destruction. *Let us hear the rod.*

2. Covetousness is another national sin of which we are chargeable. The desire of gain has possessed our people. Every thing has been prostituted to this unhallowed passion, and mammon has been the God of our idolatry. There has been abroad a restless spirit of speculation, unfriendly to every thing good, and destructive of vital piety. And how have our hopes been blasted? What distress has come on the land! What perplexity has seized the people! And what is the meaning of this? The iniquity of our covetousness has come upon us, and we are withered. This is the sin, and God has sternly rebuked us for it.

3. I would mention as national sins calling for humiliation and prayer, Sabbath-breaking, intemperance, profaneness.

The Sabbath is well nigh obliterated. Few reverence this sacred institution. Most of us for pleasure or for filthy lucre, will without hesitation trample on this day which God has claimed as his own. Is this not true? Look at our public men, our lawyers, judges, merchants, and alas for it, even at the members, elders, and ministers of the church. Go to the great thoroughfare of the nation, and you will be constrained to say, this is a Sabbath-breaking people.

Survey the ruin caused by intemperance in our land. Summon up before you the crowd of drunken husbands, of beggared children, of withered hearts and of blighted hopes; and then remember that there are dens licensed by law to do this sad work; there are men, fathers, husbands, professed patriots, who can do this work, pocket the gains, and then smile at the misery they cause. Oh! this land mourneth by reason of drunkenness. It is the plague spot of the nation. It has infected every family.

And if these things are so, ought we not to awake? God is a righteous Sovereign, let us not imagine we are safe. He can turn upon us the fruits of our national sins. There may be raised up again "a scourge of God," who will desolate this fair land, and liberty, peace, happiness, will be crushed beneath an iron despotism. Let us bear in mind that virtue and intelligence are our only safeguards, and where these are wanting we may well tremble for the future. The people that cannot be ruled by these, must be kept down by "a forest of bayonets;" and then our children, and our children's children, will become the slaves of some spawn of legitimacy, to be oppressed and afflicted by the grace of God.

We summon the people to repentance and confession. Let them come before the throne of God, and seek his favour, and then his wrath will be turned away, and God, even our God, will bless us.

There are various additional topics connected with this melancholy event, to which I must allude ere I close.

1. This dispensation has in some degree tested the strength of our institutions, and affords a presage of the stability of our government. The hand that guided the ship of state has fallen nerveless from the helm, but no commotion has followed; the wheels of government move on with their accustomed regularity. May we not cherish the hope that our institutions will stand yet ruder shocks, and that there is among the people a healthy state of feeling which will render void all the predictions of the enemies of our free institutions.

2. There is one part of the character of the deceased, on which as a christian minister I may dwell a moment. I refer to his religious character. You have all heard what he said in his inaugural. On his death bed he expressed his firm attachment to the christian religion, and we are informed by the clergyman on whose ministrations he attended, that it was his design at an early date to unite himself publicly with the church of God. Alas, death intervened to thwart all his plans. So death may step in between you and your cherished plans. Then whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

It is pleasant to know that the Chief Magistrate of this great republic paid such public homage to the christian religion. It is comforting to hope, as indeed we may, that these sentiments sustained him in his last mortal struggle, and threw around his death-bed a hallowed peace, a glory which the proudest conqueror might covet; a glory not of the earth, but divine, as imperishable as eternity. May you and I, my hearers, have this anchor on which to rest in a dying hour, for this alone can support us.

It is too fashionable with our public men to discard religion from their thoughts, and to disown its claims. But this was not always the case. The men who laid the foundations of our government and sealed them with their blood, were men of faith and of prayer. Look at the history of our revolution. These men, whose patriotism was never questioned, and whose names will be venerated as long as liberty has a home among men, were, many of them at least, firm believers in Revelation, and reverenced the Bible and its institutions.

Let the dwarfs who ape their patriotism, while they scoff at their religion, blush at their folly.

My friends, the christian religion has done every thing for us, and when this light goes out in this land, a dark cloud will settle on our prospects. Cherish this light, disseminate these principles, and we are safe. Count that man an enemy to your dearest rights and most precious hopes, however exalted his station and specious his professions, who would lay his ruthless hand on the Bible.

3. I cannot refrain from saying, in closing, that here is another most affecting comment on the vanity of human glory. 'Tis at best but a mere bubble, a painted toy. A man to-day is clothed with honor, and surrounded by all the pomp and splendor of human glory, and to-morrow is the tenant of the grave—his glory withered as the flower of grass. "Verily, man at his best state is altogether vanity."

And, my friends, towards that grave you are tending. And is this world all? Is the grave to terminate the scene? Surely not. Then, hear the rod. Listen to the voice that says to us, All flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. Prepare to meet thy God.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

We find in the Cincinnati Times an account of a female, who has within a few years seen many vicissitudes of fortune. She is now an applicant before the Ohio Legislature for a divorce, and resides in Newkirk, Ohio. She is a native of Lockport, New York. She was married in 1829, to a man by the name of Herrick, with whom she lived about three years, when by dissipation and idleness on his part, they were reduced to want, and the husband was obliged to leave his home to seek employment. He went to Cincinnati, were he remained some time, and then took it into his head to go to Texas. Herrick wrote to his wife at Lockport, requesting her to remove to Cincinnati, that she might be nearer to him when he was in Texas, and she left Lockport for Cincinnati. At Cleveland, her means failed her, and she was obliged to throw herself into the kitchen of a hotel, to procure money to continue her journey. While in this situation she accidentally became acquainted with a gentleman from Columdus, who discovering that her accomplishments and education were those of a lady, who must have known better days, became interested in her behalf. She laid her case before him, and asked his assistance in procuring a school that she might earn the necessary means to follow her husband. He requested her to come to Columbus; she came, and the gentleman procured her a small school.

This was in 1835 While teaching school, she became ill and was confined to her room for some weeks. During her indisposition, a man calling himself Wilson, visited her, and told her he was just from Texas, and that her husband died in that country, a few days before he left. He told her all the circumstances connected with her husband, that he left a wife in Lockport, ect., in such a straight forward manner, she was forced to believe him. She partially recovered her health, and in 1737 became acquainted with a worthy gentleman—a widower—residing in Newark, named Chandler. After the due forms of courtship, and in about a year after she heard her husband was dead, Mr. Chandler offered her his hand and fortune—she at first refused, but subsequently taking into consideration her destitute situation—which was really one of want—she consented to become his wife. They were married incog. Mr. Chandler took her to his home at Newark, where she lived with him, enjoyed as much happiness as human flesh is heir to, until last November—when suddenly her first husband, Mr. Herrick, appeared, and claimed her as his wife. This was a trying scene for a pious and virtuous woman; she flew to the pastor of her church for advice, and he advised her to seclude herself from both until such a time as the marriage contract with one of them could be annulled. This she did, and she immediately applied to the Legislature for a divorce from her first husband.

Mrs. Herrick, is represented as a lady of great mental and personal and accomplishments, and undeviating piety. She has never had any children by either husband.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

Not to be forgotten

It is true, the people have given their vote against it, and think they have escaped from it, as we trust they will, though it is yet the law of the land. An injured people are forgiving, the moment they see relief ahead. This is true in republics as well as in monarchies. When a king removes a grievance, his subjects are as excessive in their gratitude, as they were vindictive in their sufferings. They forget their troubles. We are forgetting the bad measures that brought on the Sub-treasury, and bear lightly the evils that have resulted, in hope of getting out of them soon. This is virtue; but our safety requires, that we should cherish undying hatred to such a foul conspiracy against freedom, and such a plan for the destruction of prosperity.

The fallacy of the Sub Treasury as a deposit of public money.

In this view, as opposed to a proper fiscal agency, it may be defined in a word, as a lock-up chest, or a miser's vault. It is not the fiscal agent of a State, and has nothing of its character; but the system, in this particular, is based on the principle of a miser's calculation—get money, if you can, and keep it, not use it. The money is hoarded, all that is in hand. The true economy of a nation, in regard to its financial concerns, is to have money on demand, but never have it in hand. All that is in hand is dead capital. Hoarded treasures are fit only for a miser's false estimate of value, or a tyrant's occult designs. There was never any thing more false, as a State policy, than the Sub treasury. As a part of a social system, it is fit only for a state of barbarism, or for a despotism. When it is understood, public economy would condemn it, civilization would scorn it, and freedom would rebel against it.

A fiscal agent indispensable to a nation.

A moment's reflection will show, that a fiscal agent, in the proper sense of these terms, discharging all the commercial or bank functions of a national Exchequer, is one of the most indispensable parts of the machinery of Government. A ship of the line might as well be afloat without a purser, or an army be in the field without a fiscal agent. The farmer says, money makes the mare go. In the affairs of a nation, it is not only necessary to have money, but equally, supremely important that the agent thereof should be perfect in its machinery, and infallibly secure in its banking operations. There must be a medium, and one medium, a safe and responsible agency between the Government and its resources. The fiscal agency of a nation is trade, a profession, a high vocation, and the most responsible banking operation in the world.

The United States without a Fiscal Agent.

There is this moment a perfect vacuum in this department of the Government. The entire machinery, in this particular, has been destroyed. *It is wanting.* The Sub Treasury was intended as a substitute, but it is not one, and cannot be. There is not a single feature in it of a proper fiscal agency, nor can it possibly perform those functions. There is no constitutional medium between the Government and its resources. It has been annihilated. And what is more, the system by which it has been superseded, is wanting in the prudence of the most ordinary commercial transactions, both as to responsibility and as to convenience. It is a thing which can by no human power be made to work. It does not work, and never will, and never can, except to crack, and break, and fall, to the ruin of the country. It is an invention of quacks, having no pattern in the practical operation of human affairs. Without exception it is the greatest blunder, upon which a nation ever stumbled. Every dollar of the public money, while there is any, is not only put in peril, but is out of use. The nation, whose it is, is deprived of it. It is locked up, if it could be kept; but being a temptation to rogues, it makes rogues, and then it is gone. While there is no money, we do not want a Sub-Treasury; and while there is money, it is so much more than dead capital, as that the people are deprived of it for the time being, besides that it is in danger of being lost.

Evidence of this insecurity.

Isaac Hill's bonds, including his own, were in fact not worth over $25,000, and yet he was liable, even in such times as these, to have $150,000 or $200,000 of the public funds in his hands. In prosperous times, he might have half a million, or a million. Is that no risk? The bonds of Dr. Penn, of Missouri, were nominally $500,000. Very likely they might be worth more than those of Isaac Hill. But the first draft he made from the Missouri Bank was over $1,200,000 in specie! Is this no risk? It is impossible to say, from the short period of this experiment, and from our ignorance of the real value of the bonds given by public receivers, how much better they are generally, than these we have mentioned. But if we take the bad luck of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren in their appointments as a rule, it is indeed a fearful list.

The truth is, the whole system is a false one, and not only a total failure in its practical operation, but immeasurably disastrous. The simple project of having one currency for the Government and one for the people, as if the people's fare were not good enough for the rulers, constituting rulers a board of shaving brokers on the people, which is the practical operation of the system, is enough. It was a grand contrivance to bring the people under the pressure of exorbitant and intolerable Government exactions, and to make slaves of us all. The carrying out of the system would give the Government and its official corps the absolute control of all the money of the country.

The Sub-Treasury an imperfect machinery

It is imperfect for any other purpose than that of vice and mischief. It was intended as a fiscal agent, but cannot be made to work as such. It has parts without connexion, and each of the parts stands dead alone, till some special and expensive force is applied; and in this state of inaction, the wealth of the nation is not only unemployed, but exposed to the fingers of rogues. There is no clock-work in this machinery, depending on one spring or weight; but it is like a watch with all its wheels and tackle scattered here and there. It won't go. You may jog one of the disjointed parts, and see it move under the force you apply; but the moment that force is withdrawn it lies still again.

There is, for example, at this moment $300,000 in the hands of the receiver at St. Louis, collected at an expense of 2½ per cent., and is wanted in some remote part of the country. Where is the machinery to move it? It cannot be moved without the application of a special and expensive agency, involving hazard as well as loss of time. This fact illustrates the whole concern, and shows exactly what it is. It is in no sense a fiscal machinery, but lies scattered over the country, a fragment here, and a fragment there, each alike inert, having no vital, self-moving connexion with other parts, an expense and at hazard while lying still, equally or more so while in motion, and every part embarrassing the action of all the rest. Alas! alas! While describing it, knowing it is so—and every one will see it—we pity the nation on which it has been imposed, and scorn the agency by which it was inflicted.

The true policy will now be seen.

Sad experience has been our schoolmaster, and the nation is being whipped, scourged out of folly into wisdom. It is a sound drubbing we got, long to be remembered. We bear the marks upon our backs, we feel the hunger in our stomachs, we are ashamed of our rags, and have escaped with just spirit and life enough to resolve, we will yet live again, and be free. May the love we bear to those who have administered the chastisement do them much good, now they are out of employment. They have put it on well, and we shall all be wiser.

The indication of the times.

Wherever we look 'tis ruin stares us in the face. Was there ever such a sight as the currency of this country at this moment? And every simpleton can see how it comes. It is as plain as the nose on a man's face. We exult in the conviction that there will be equal unanimity in the application of the remedy. The nation must have a currency, and must have a fiscal agent. *Madisonian.*

From the National Intelligencer.

PROSCRIPTION.

The Globe utters a lugubrious complaint against the policy of proscription, and speaks of it as involving "the livelihood of so many thousands who have no skill or means to support their families except by the employment which they have devoted the prime of life to learn."

Where were the tender sensibilities of the party to which the Globe belongs when, in 1829, the ruthless hand of despotism was *first* lifted to strike the innocent and the faithful? Then, neither the revolutionary services of the incumbents themselves, or their immediate progenitors—nor fidelity in the discharge of duty—nor the fact of having large families dependent on them for support—weighed aught in averting the blow from those who had incurred the displeasure of the Executive, or of that more potent "power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself," the behest of an irresponsible, self constituted cabal, which met in secret, and at midnight denounced their fellow-laborers. When once marked, the destiny was as sure to overtake the victim as the cry of *a la lanterne* did those of France in the days of Robespierre.

One of the most revolting features of the proscription of 1829 was the attempt—unsuccessful though it was—to blast the characters of all who felt the blow of misscalled reform. The proscription of the present day—if, indeed, it may be styled proscription—is but the expression of that indignant feeling created by the first introduction of the system into every

branch our of Government. While the exercise of that feeling, all who advised, encouraged, or approved the policy are made to feel the mood, they may thank their own folly or malignity for it.—The proscription of 1841 is only RETALIATIVE JUSTICE. We apply to them the language of Shakespeare.

"In these cases
We still have judgment here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor. The even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips."

The hypocrisy of these lachrymal ebullitions of the Globe and other kindred presses is attested by the fact, which has never yet been denied, that, had the last Presidential election resulted in favor of Mr. Van Buren, lists of every Whig in office at Washington were prepared, and no means were to be left untried to effect the removal of all! But the election terminated differently, and that policy which was to have been pursued without remorse becomes odious when applied to the empirical curators of official purity.

Limiting our remarks to the cases which occurred in the District of Columbia in 1829, we can say that of the numerous individuals so unjustifiably and causelessly removed, *not one has yet been restored to office!* As a class of men, they may boldly challenge comparison with those who have since been brought here by the sun of Executive favor. What they have suffered during the interval of twelve years is, and, perhaps, only can be, known to themselves. Having done nothing to forfeit their claims to public confidence and respect, they have the consolation of knowing, or at least believing, that they enjoy both to as great an extent as ever. Many of them, it is true, have gone to their final account, and are now beyond the reach of earthly justice; but their memories and their characters are preserved in the affectionate remembrance of their companions in affliction. Those of them who survive rely with undiminished confidence upon the justice of the present Executive to redress their wrongs at the earliest moment that other more pressing, if not more important calls upon the attention of the heads of Departments will permit.

Not being disposed to offer to others physic which we will not take ourselves, and having tendered to them the language of Avon's Bard for consolation, we can derive ours from the same source by simply remarking:

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly."

ONE OF THE PROSCRIBED.

SOUND DOCTRINES—TRUE POLICY. The following is given in the Pittsburg papers, as an extract of a letter from John Tyler, now President of the United States, to Messrs. Bakewell, Howard and Singer, of that place, addressed to them under date of October 6, 1840. The Baltimore Patriot says, the opinions therein advanced, as to the true policy and duties of government, are not less sound, in themselves, than, as an index of the future, they must be satisfactory to the great body of the people. Addressing those citizens of Pittsburg, last fall, John Tyler says:

"I have witnessed with deep regret the paralyzing influence which misgovernment has exerted over the whole country, and which has no where more strikingly manifested itself than over your city, and your sister cities of Steubenville, Wellsburg and Wheeling. The war which has been for several years past unremittingly carried on against the currency of the country, has fallen with peculiar severity on the manufacturing districts—causing numerous establishments heretofore eminently successful in their operations to be closed; and the useful and hard working mechanic to be thrown out of employment. I regard it as the most solemn duty of those who are selected to administer the affairs of government, so to administer them as to advance to the greatest extent the general good—*and studiously to avoid the adoption of all such measures as are calculated to affect injuriously the interests and welfare of the honest and industrious farmer, mechanic and manufacturer, however humble in station or remote in location;* and for each and all to flourish, bespeaks a wise course of legislation, and a parental system of government."

LETTER FROM JUDGE BRACKENRIDGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURG TRUE AMERICAN.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1841.

Mr. Editor, Sir:—It would be impossible to give a just idea of the sensation produced here and in the neighboring cities by the decease of the great patriot and friend of his country, General Harrison. The bitterness and ferocity of party, with some few savage exceptions, were entirely laid aside, and every countenance manifested that kind of real sorrow "which passeth show." The whole People seemed like one great family which had lost a father. Even that anxiety about the future, at this distressing juncture of our public affairs, which might be expected to be so absorbing, only awakened casual remark. The last link between our times and the heroic age of the Revolution has been broken, but not until the great revolution and triumphant struggle for reform had been attained, leaving its fruits to be peaceably and quietly completed. General Harrison has accomplished a glorious work, and his end has been as glorious as his life. With him the ruling passion may truly be said to have been "strong in death." Like the patriot alluded to by the poet, his last words were—

"Save my country, Heaven!"

My confidence is so strong in the ways of Providence, that I firmly believe that even this great calamity will be productive of good to our country. If Harrison has sacrificed himself for us, or has been sacrificed, it is the sacrifice of Curtius, who leaped into the gulf which threatened the destruction of the city—the only Roman who caused it to close!

I recur with pleasure to the circumstance of Governor Tyler having visited our city, and having been personally acquainted with many of our fellow citizens, and having been seen and heard by them all. We all recollect the assurance that he gave us, that his political opinions coincide perfectly with those of Gen. Harrison, whom he had lately visited. I look upon him as the most liberal of all the Southern politicians that I have met; that is, less tinctured with certain abstractions hostile to wise political legislation; and the opportunity afforded him of seeing and conversing with our fellow-citizens must certainly have had a tendency to incline his feelings towards our great manufacturing interest. I believe that President Tyler, if he follows the footsteps of any one, will follow those of Jefferson and Madison. If he does so, we shall have no right to complain.

I consider the last expression of General Harrison as very remarkable: "You know the principles of Government. I wish them carried out. It is all I ask." These are supposed to have been addressed to Gov. Tyler, as his successor, and would seem to allude to that confidential interchange of sentiment referred to by Governor Tyler on the occasion he addressed us. A Southern man with *Northern* feelings is certainly not worse for us than a "Northern man with *Southern* feelings." As to the rest, we have the satisfaction to know that our new President has always sustained in private life a character without stain and without reproach, which is, after all, the best security for his conduct as a public man. In addition to this great integrity of character, his talents are of the highest order. He is truly an enlightened man, of profound experience—having filled with distinction and honor the office of Chancellor of Virginia, afterwards that of Governor, and then chosen to the Senate of the United States. We were all delighted with his plain republican manners, and yet possessing all the courtesy and politeness of the polished gentleman, and, in this respect, bearing a strong resemblance to the lamented Harrison, and I believe that his heart is equally the seat of kindness and benevolence, without being deficient in that firmness which the times may require.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
H. M BRACKENRIDGE.

MR. TYLER.—The Madisonian gives a general outline of President Tyler's history. It appears that he was born in Virginia, in 1786 or 87, and is therefore 54 or 55 years of age. He was graduated at William and Mary College, and at 21 years of age, was chosen a delegate to the State Legislature, in which capacity he served several years, until he was elected representative in Congress. After a service of four years, he became again a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was soon chosen Governor of the State.

At the expiration of his constitutional term as Governor, Mr. Tyler was elected to the United States Senate, to serve from the 4th of March, 1827, in the place of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, whom he beat. While a member of the Senate, viz. in 1828, he advocated the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and for some time thereafter was a supporter of his administration. He was re elected in 32-33, and continued until the Legislature gave him instructions which he could not obey; when he resigned. The Madisonian says of him, that he is:

"Urbane and courteous in his manners—moderate and self controllable in his passions—and possesses an amiable and benevolent heart. To purity of intention, he also unites that spirit of independence, which distinguished his father. In political faith he is a Jeffersonian, Madisonian Republican, and has always preferred moderation rather than partaken of ultraism. To his hands are the "powers and duties" of the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty nation now committed. That he will exercise and discharge them with honor to himself and glory to the country, is our fervent wish and confident hope. His known honesty and faithfulness is a guaranty that, if public affairs are not administered in a manner to receive popular applause and support, it will not be his fault."

A FAMILY.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday, thus speaks of a Family now resident in Groton, New London county, Connecticut:

Daniel Whipple, a young man of 42 years of age, had a family of 16 children, and Noah Whipple, 40 years of age, had a family of 14 children.—Daniel and Noah were cousins and had married sisters. In the visitations of Providence, *Daniel* died and also *Noah's* wife. The widow had 16 children to provide for, and honest Noah *only* 14 dear little creatures.

To mothers and fathers who quail at the idea of supporting a small family of 8 or 10 children, look at this good man's history, and learn a lesson of valor, fortitude, and resignation. Both families were entirely destitute, dependant on the labor of their hands for support.

Noah was a stone mason, and daily went to his work with an honest heart and contented mind, and when he returned home at night 14 children flocked around him at the door to receive a father's store and caresses. Mother they had none; and their father determined that they should have another to protect them during the day, when he was absent, and administer to their wants at night.

As an evidence of the purity of the religion of his people, he did not study alone to make himself happy in the selection he was about to make, he did not think alone of his children, but he thought of Daniel's—and moreover he thought of Daniel's wife, and became the father of Daniel's children, and their mother the mother of his, making an united family of thirty two, two elder and thirty younger Whipples. All you fathers and mothers who are perplexed and dissatisfied in providing for a small family of ten or twelve children, visit Connecticut, and see a small house filled to overflowing like a bee hive, with contentment and pleasure impressed on the countenance of all, and you will return home instructed and contented.

MARBLEHEAD.

The services and sacrifices of the people of this town in the cause of our country, both in the first war of Independence and in the last; their enterprise and valor by land and by sea; their pertinacious perseverance in the principles of Republicanism, in peace and in war, unshaken by all the awful experiences of the latter; their fidelity to the cause of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," throughout all the difficulties and dangers of asserting them—deserve the respect of all classes and parties, and entitle them to the gratitude of every American heart. About the close of the revolution, when the population was much inferior to the present numbers, a statement made to the General Court of the sufferers chiefly by that war, exhibited the following result:

Widows,	458
Fatherless boys,	364
Do. girls,	502
Total,	1324

The statement was, we believe, without a parallel. In the last war that town furnished 1400 men for the public service; more than many whole States. No regiment or company of militia volunteered for 3, 6, or 9 months' campaign—but no frigate or ship of war, privateer, fleet, or flotilla, prison ship or depot was without a representative of this patriotic little town. And in the old French war,

"At the siege of Bellisle,
They were there all the while."

Nor in the last war were they confined to the sea; one entire company of the 40th regiment of regulars, almost another of the flying artillery were raised there. There were in town eight different recruiting parties at one time. It is no wonder that they soon became special *favorites* with the British, and the capture of one of them a subject of bloody exultation; they were tortured almost as ingeniously as the red allies could practise upon their victims; they were carried to Melville Island, marched into the interior, reshipped for the West Indies, transported to Plymouth Hulks, landed and driven into "the world's last hope," and when "the long agony was over," Dartmoor unfolded her gloomy gates upon 500 brave fellows who hailed from the same port. *Salem Gazette.*

THE LAWS OF LIFE.

We have read with interest an "Introductory Lecture before the Surgical Class of Geneva Medical College, delivered Dec. 1st, 1840, by F. H. Hamilton, M. D." It is spirited and full of practical truth, like the following—which we beg every reader to bear in mind is no less good advice for patients, or those who may be such, than for physicians. *New Yorker.*

"Improve by temperance in living and vigorous action, your original constitution; consult the laws of life and health, and at whatever sacrifice obey them to the strictest letter. I do not stand here in judgment against all the comforts of life, or luxuries of the board; pleasure and the palate are not always at war with health. I cannot live without food, nor would I wish to live upon water and bread alone. If is not temperance to torture the poor body, by starvation and denial, into that state of passive acquiescence, in which it learns to submit to all things alike, and seems neither to feel pain or experience pleasure. Live only as your careful observation teaches you is most conducive to health and permanent comfort; accustom your frame to cold and fatigue, and bluff old Boreas to the face, till his rough wind scan chafe you no more. And when you have well exercised, feed well not to repletion as you would a stalled ox, but as you would grain a favorite horse, generously, but with measure. These are rules of regimen which every man may adopt, and such alone, we think, as are consonant with reason or fact. But against some of the accounted luxuries of life I must make war; especially the vile narcotics. Tobacco I have used, not habitually, but occasionally, and am prepared to speak. If you would live long, free from dispepsia and its long train of sickly attendants—if you would carry a hand steady as the index upon a dial, hate that foul weed. It palsies the mind, unnerves the arm, and unfits for all intellectual or corporeal action. I would not trust the man who habitually uses tobacco to perform an operation of hazard for me, though he were a Mott, or a Gibson, or the very Apollo of surgery himself.

"Tea and coffee give me less offence; but the surgeon who indulges, liberally in either, will level his weapon and arm his needle but at a risk. Against the stimulating drinks, such as wine, brandy, &c. it may seem supererogation to warn you. You all know their pernicious tendency; and fashion no longer renders their use necessary."

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, April 18.

The Legislature of New York had two subjects before them yesterday, in which New York and the Union feel great interest—the one relating to the New York and Virginia controversy, and the other to the imprisonment of McLeod. The first was called up in the Senate upon a motion to continue the discussion upon the resolutions some time since brought forward in regard to the conduct of Governor Seward. The effort to create a discussion failed, and the subject was laid upon the table by a bare majority—12 to 11.

An important resolution was offered in the Assembly requesting the Governor to communicate to the house the correspondence which had taken place between the Executive authority of the United States and of New York, and whatever arrangements in reference to the case of McLeod, now in prison. The resolution at once gave rise to a warm discussion. The conduct of McLeod, even if guilty of the charges preferred against him, was zealously defended upon the ground that he had done no more than any citizen of New York would do under like circumstances. He was but executing the order of his sovereign. A Mr. Hoffman, who made some remarks to this effect, moved that the resolution presented be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions directing the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of McLeod. The resolution was hotly opposed, and zealously defended, and finally disposed of, for the day only, by an adjournment.

New York, April 21.

We have late news from England—seventeen days later than before received, and up to the 4th of April. The steamer Columbia made her appearance in Boston harbor on Monday evening, in a passage of fifteen days from Liverpool. A large number of passengers came out—fifty from Liverpool to Boston and thirty from Liverpool to Halifax.

Neither the political nor commercial intelligence received is of much importance. The news taken out by the Britannia, and the packets which arrived about the same time, had had the desired effect upon the public mind. The war bluster had changed to a gentle breeze, and every thing, in word and in fact, seemed to be pacific. Public attention, however, was centered upon McLeod, and the newspapers were engaged in an animated discussion touching the offender and his offence. Some few, upon paper, are disposed to be peremptory in the fulfilment of the demand for release, and others are wise enough to see just the relationship there is, which exists between the Federal and State Governments, and to know that such a demand is practically impossible. Wise men, however, there, as here, talk wisdom and feel disposed to leave a prisoner in the hands of the law, trusting to the good sense and good intentions of our Government for a happy issue of pending difficulties. I have read with some care all the comments of the English press, and see nothing in any of them to excite even a feeling of alarm.

The political news from the East and the Continent is not important. In Turkey things remain *in statu quo*. The *denouement* has not come yet, and from the policy pursued by the four Powers a decision would seem to be as far off as ever. The French Ambassadors are yet disposed to play into the hands of Mehemet Ali, and at least to prove troublesome.

Affairs in France are also pretty much as they were. So in Spain, Portugal, and indeed in all parts of Europe. From China there was no news in England, upon the sailing of the steamer, so late as that received here.

The commercial intelligence, briefly told, is, that cotton had declined ¼th of a penny; that flour was dull; American securities pretty much as they were, and the money market generally in a straightened condition. The pacific news from the United States had, nevertheless, improved the condition of things, and stocks had felt the benefit of a restored confidence. State stocks, so far as there is a sale for them, bring better prices abroad than at home; and, strange to say, there is more confidence in American securities in England than in the United States.

President Harrison's Inaugural is published in full or in part in all of the English papers. In all circles it is well spoken of, and its tone and temper in regard to foreign nations spoken of as dignified, diplomatic, courteous, and all that.

New York, April 22

There is no news stirring in the city to day of much importance to your readers. The foreign intelligence has produced no effect whatever upon the ordinary business of the city, upon stocks, or upon any thing, unless probably upon cotton, the demand for which may be, perhaps, a little diminished by the intelligence received of a decline of prices abroad. The importations continue to be small, and nearly all of the manufacturers abroad complain of hard times.

I wrote you a day or two since of proposed meetings of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce upon the subject of a National Bank. The meetings have since been held, and the result, I am told, is, all are friends of a National Bank. Whenever the voice of the business men of New York is heard, it will speak with a unanimity that will surprise the country. Among commercial and mercantile men there can hardly be said to be two opinions. In the Chamber of Commerce the vote upon the subject of choosing a committee to prepare a petition was 28 to 18. The committee chosen to prepare the memorial is composed of some of our oldest and best merchants. It is worthy of note, too, that our newspapers are all engaged in the discussion of the bank question, and every wise and unwise man has his plan to submit in regard to the principle and the details.

From the Correspondence of the North American.

Washington, April 15.

Many characteristic anecdotes are related of Gen. Harrison, connected with his habits during his brief sojourn here at President. It was his custom to take early walks, and he frequently took the market in his way. On one of these occasions he purchased a new milch cow of a neighboring farmer and requested him to drive it to the President's House. The General was there to attend to the animal, and invited the farmer in to take some refreshment: procured a bowl of hot coffee, ham and eggs, and continued conversation with him about farming.

The farmer having finished his breakfast, remarked to the General, You have bought my cow and given me two dollars more than I asked, and a good breakfast besides; but if it wouldn't be too much trouble I should like to have a look of the President before I go. I am the President, replied the General. The farmer at first looked incredulous, having taken his hospitable friend for the steward; but convinced of his mistake, with much frankness observed, Well, General, I voted against you at the election, but I didn't know you then. That single remark—I didn't know you then—will explain thousands of votes cast against the good General at his election.

General Harrison in his last out-door exercise, was engaged in assisting the gardener in adjusting some grape vines. The gardener remarked that there would be but little use in trailing the vines, so far as any fruit was concerned, as the boys would come on Sunday, while the family was at church, and steal all the grapes; and suggested to the General as a guard against such a loss, that he sohuld purchase an active watch dog. Better, said the General, to employ a Sabbath school teacher; a dog may take care of the grapes, but a good Sabbath school teacher will take care of the grapes and the boys too.

Two houses were recently burnt down in Canada, and nine children perished in the flames.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

An atrocious publication recently appeared in the "Globe" respecting the death-bed of the lamented Harrison. A personal friend of the late President, shocked as every body must be, furnished the following notice touching the article from the "National Intelligencer." We copy it from a sense of duty, as the "Standard," of this place, has been so lost to the decencies of life as, by republishing the piece, to endorse the outrage: *Register.*

In the leading editorial article of the Globe of the 15th inst. among many other gross and wicked untruths, is the following shocking falsification of "the death-bed scene" of Gen. Harrison:

"The scene of his death-bed, however, showed in the most affecting manner, the state of his feelings in regard to the matter that had engrossed them from the moment he had entered office. From persons who nursed and watched by him, it is known that whenever his mind began to wander, he gave utterance to the secret thoughts that oppressed him; and he continually recurred to the distressing scenes he had recently passed through. Sometimes he would say *'My dear madam. I did not direct that your husband should be turned out. I did not know it. I tried to prevent it.'* On other occasions, he would say, in broken sentences; *'It is wrong—I won't consent—'tis unjust.'* Again: *'These applications, will they never cease?* From different and unquestionable sources, we are informed that the malady of his heart, which broke out into expression in his partial delirium, or when his mind was abstracted in a sort of slumber, half awakened by his anguish, constanly manifested itself by uttering some snatches of sentences like those we have quoted."

Now, however much party spirit may be indulged in the official abuse of Gen. Harrison that was published against him living, there can be no excuse of, nor palliation for, such gross inventions as these after he is dead. What is here said is not only not true, but not even approximating a truth; and all these sayings imputed to Gen. Harrison are the malicious inventions of the writer for the Globe.

The Globe is again guilty of a gross untruth in saying that as to removals from office, Gen. Harrison's Cabinet differed in opinion from the President by a vote of four *for* removals, and two *against*, and that this majority voted down the President. This is all sheer invention, for it was not only impossible to remove executive officers without the President's consent, but Gen. Harrison presided over and directed every Cabinet meeting. The first removal made, which settled the principle of action, was that of the Collector of New York, in which President Harrison concurred with *every* member of his Cabinet.

The utmost union and harmony existed between General Harrison and his Cabinet, notwithstanding all the Globe insinuates to the contrary. The General expressed to friends repeatedly his gratification that he had been able to rally around him so able and united a body of constitutional advisers.

The attempt of the Globe to extol Gen. Harrison *dead*, after its innumerable personal attacks made upon him as a citizen, as a soldier, as a statesman, will pass for what it is worth; but the assertion there that he intended to keep his friends proscribed by keeping in office the men who for twelve years had monopolized *all* the honors and emoluments of the country, who were to have *nothing*, while his enemies had *every thing*, or that he intended to sanction, by a continuance in office, the conduct of the men who had prostituted the power and purse of their places to keep their monopoly up, is all pure fiction, which he himself pronounced so in the many removals he himself made and was making up to the hour of his illness.

I took my pen, however, not to discuss a principle, but to express my abhorrence of the conduct of an Editor who was not satisfied with representing a great and good man, while alive, as in a "cage," "under keepers," "gobbling to the geese and turkeys" of the North End, but who now makes and invents "scenes" for his death-bed shockingly false. To prey upon the living may be in an eagle's sphere, but to prey upon the dead is for the vampire or the worm.

A personal friend of Gen. Harrison.

DISMEMBERMENT OF MEXICO.

The latest intelligence we have, from Tampico and Matamoras, intimates that a plain is now on foot, and about to be executed, by which all the Northern States of Mexico will be erected into a seperate government at the head of which general Arista will be placed. The inefficient rule of Bustamente has especially disgusted the people of Tamaulipas, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis de Potosi, Cohuila and New Mexico; while the ill success of the last armed effort at reform in the capital, has convinced the inhabitants of the Northern States of Mexico, that further connection with their southern neighbors can only serve to retard their advancement as a nation.

It is believed that General Arista has the promised aid of all the commanders of troops in the Northern States, as soon as the standard of seperation shall be raised; nor is he without assurances of assistance from abroad! There are said to be large capitalists in Europe prepared to advance money for the troops, and take concessions of lands in payment; which lands will be parcelled out among a large number of European settlers.

Should the scheme succeed, we shall see another, and perhaps a very flourishing member, added to the American family of nations. In the salubrity of its climate, the value of its agricultural produce, or the richness of its mines, few parts of the world may excel the region that was formerly known under the name of Internal provinces of Mexico. Under anything like tolerable government, and aided by the capital which Europe can spare, the Northern States of Mexico must soon become a great and powerful nation.

N. O. Courier.

Boston, April 19.

Unparalleled Temperance Movements.—Our friends in the country will be rejoiced to know that there never has existed so much healthy excitement on the subject of temperance, in our city, as at the present moment. Meetings are held every evening, and are crowded to overflowing. The masses of the People listen with breathless attention to the speakers, and every man goes away with a new zeal in the prosecution of the holy enterprise. Saturday night the delegates from Baltimore addressed an immense crowd at North Bennet Street Methodist Church, and *one hundred and sixty* signed the total abstinence pledge. But last night surpassed any thing ever heard of in the annals of the reform in Boston. Meetings were held in two portions of the city, at Father Taylor's Bethel, North Square, and at the Odeon. Both were literally jams. Mr. Hawkins, at the Bethel, spoke for one hour with tremendous power, and carried his audience captive at his will. Now a deep and solemn silence pervaded the house; now was heard the hushed sob; and now again the out bursting of acclamation, like a cataract's roar. Mr. Wright came after him, and Mr. H. left to speak at the Odeon. Mr. W. spoke with more interest and power than he has yet done in our city; and this is saying much. After his address Four Hundred and Fifteen came forward and signed the pledge! Pledges were also taken at the Odeon, but to what extent we are not aware. *Journal.*

The following is from an opposition print, and we copy it to show that some of them know how to be just. The editor is speaking of the recent circular to office holders.

"We have read this document with much pleasure. It is a speedy practical fulfilment of at least one inaugural pledge. It forbids such official interference with elections as may bring the patronage of the General Government in conflict with their freedom, but allows, and even courts, in Federal officers, 'the free and proper expression and maintenance of their opinions respecting public men or public measures,' and 'the exercise of the fullest degree of the constitutional right of suffrage.' The determination expressed in the Circular, promptly to dismiss all delinquent officers in money matters, is also a praiseworthy step, and *should be rigorously enforced.*"

HILLSBOROUGH.
Thursday, April 29.

FUNERAL HONORS.

On Saturday last a large number of the citizens of the town and county assembled in this place, to unite in paying funeral honors to the memory of the late President, in pursuance to previous arrangements.

At half past eleven o'clock the procession was formed at the court-house, under the direction of Col. William H. Woods, assisted by Col. Ellison G. Mangum, Col. Thomas Jones, and Col. William Shaw, in the following order:

Magistrate of Police and Commissioners,
Hillsborough Literary Society,
Students of the Academy,
Students of the University,
Citizens,
Clergy of the town and county,
Orator.

The procession passed up the main street, round the first square, to the Masonic Hall. During the progress, a solemnity was imparted to the scene by the tolling of the bells of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches.

At the Masonic Hall, the services were opened by reading the 5th chapter of the 2d Epistle to the Corinthians, and by an impressive prayer by the Rev. John Witherspoon.

The Hon. Willie P. Mangum having been prevented, by indisposition, from performing the duty assigned to him, the Oration was delivered by the Hon. William A. Graham. Notwithstanding the short notice, Mr. Graham in this, as in all other situations in which he has been placed, acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of his hearers. He did not so much seek to embellish his discourse with flights of fancy, or rhetorical pathos, but by a simple array of facts, he illustrated in a forcible manner the virtues, the services, and the high moral worth of the illustrious individual whose death we had met to commemorate. Holding up the character of Gen. Harrison, from youth to old age, as a bright example worthy to be imitated, the orator left a lively impression of the truth of the beautiful simile with which he concluded; representing a glorious departure, not as the star of night sinking in the darkness of the western horison, but as the bright morning star melting in the light of heaven.

After the oration, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, and the assembly dispersed.

The following beautiful Ode was written for this solemn occasion by Mr. John Cameron, of this place:

ON THE DEATH OF
William Henry Harrison.

Air—*The Coronach.*

He hath pass'd away from us,
Our Chieftain hath left us,
The rude hand of fate
Of our stay hath bereft us.
The lips whose call yesterday
Millions could rally,
Lie voiceless and mute
'Neath the sod of the valley.

As vanish the blossoms
When spring hath departed,
And leave drear the boughs
Whence in beauty they started;
So passes the spirit
From this vain world of sorrow,
And leaves us to weep
O'er no coming to-morrow.

The buds re-appear,
From their winter's sleep breaking,
But the spirit once slumbering,
Knows here no awaking;
The chill breezes stealing
From Death's icy river,
Wafts its life and its light
Away from us for ever.

The hand of the spoiler
Strikes at all as his booty,
The hoar locks of age
And the ringlets of beauty;
The oak, when a century's
Tempests have tried it,
With the flower which that morning
Had blossom'd beside it,

He stays his career
Nor for worth nor for station;
The slave at the oar,
And the pride of a nation,
Alike are are his prey;
And full oft without warning
He speeds them away,
Like the mists of the morning.

The axe of the woodman
Strikes the oak that is wither'd,
When its branches have fallen
And its stout trunk is shiver'd;
But the tree of our hopes,
Although time-worn and hoary,
Still shaded our land
In the prime of its glory.

Yes, our loved oak has fallen;
But millions will nourish
His mem'ry so dear,
Which through ages shall flourish;
And his hist'ry's bright pages,
To our children who read them,
Will beacon lights prove,
On to honor to lead them.

The Standard affects to believe that the Whig administration are walking in "the footsteps of their predecessors" in extravagance, because they have accepted of an appropriation of 6,000 dollars for new furniture for the President's House; and that it was vile hypocrisy and "humbug" in them to complain of the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren, seeing that they are about to buy more new furniture.

We have not said much heretofore of this matter of furnishing the President's House, nor do we intend to now; but we think a fair comparison of the expenditures of the different administrations would not make much in favor of the cause of the Standard.

When Mr. Adams became president, 14,000 dollars was allowed him to provide new furniture for the President's House; but he was "extravagant;" he purchased a billiard table for the use of his visitors, and furnished the "east room" with eastern magnificence, as was said.

But Gen. Jackson came in, and this matter was to be reformed; and to begin, in March 1829, an appropriation of 14000 was made for furnishing the President's House; and in March 1831, "for furniture and repairs of furniture" $5,000 more, making $19,000. This was during Gen. Jackson's first term.

In March 1833, an appropriation of $20,000 was made for furnishing the President's House, "in addition to the proceeds of such decayed furniture as he may direct to be sold;" and again in June 1834, a new appropriation of $6,000 "for completing the furniture of the President's House;" making in all for Gen. Jackson's second term, $26,000, besides the proceeds of old furniture.

In March 1837, Mr. Van Buren was President, and $20,000 were appropriated to buy "furniture for the President's House," besides "the proceeds of decayed furniture." Up to this time the Standard could not see any thing like extravagance.

But in 1841 a Whig President is elected, and according to custom an appropriation is made for new furniture. It is but $6,000 though—less than ONE THIRD of the sum expended by Mr. Van Buren; yet the Standard is horrified because the new President has not rejected it. "The Whigs have told abominable falsehoods about their desire for retrenchment and reform," says the Standard, in his raving attempts to "humbug" his readers, and this is his proof; how much it will "enure" to the benefit of his party, we leave the people to judge.

The Standard is very liberal in charging upon the Whigs "falsehoods," and "hypocrisy," and humbuggery," but it is rare that he attempts to *prove* that any of these things are justly charged upon them; and for a very good reason, it is because he is aware that his attempts would be utter failures. Of this nature are his ravings now. The Whigs "ought to be ashamed to ask for six cents, after the lies they told about Mr. Van Buren's furniture," says the Standard, because "the sale of the furniture heretofore used will produce an immense sum, or else the Whigs are immense liars." And what have the Whigs said to entitle themselves to be thus spoken of? They said, that large sums were spent, under the direction of Mr. Van Buren, in the purchase of articles of ornament and show, of great cost but of little intrinsic value; and which, like all other things with gilded and gaudy outsides, soon become soiled, and are cast aside as things of little worth. When articles such as these are sold at second hand, can the Standard pretend to say they would bring "immense sums?" And it was of these things that the Whigs complained; not for the purchase of articles of real ornament or use. Whether a Loco or a Whig occupy the executive chair, they wish the house of the President to be furnished in a style becoming the head of a great nation. If the Standard can find any "hypocrisy" or "humbuggery" or "falsehood" in this, let him show wherein it consists. Until he does so, he must be considered as guilty of the sin which he charges upon the Whigs—an endeavor to hide one "falsehood" by uttering others.

We find in the Standard of last week the following sentence:

"While the new administration were appropriating $6,000 for furniture for the President's House, they were taking a slice from the loaf of the poor laborers."

This expression is calculated, and was no doubt intended, to convey to the readers of the Standard the impression that an appropriation of $6,000 for new furniture for the President's House, has been made by the *new* administration; when it is notorious that the appropriation was made *before* the new administration came into existence—in fact that it was made by Mr. Van Buren and his Congress. Has the editor forgot the uneasy position which he occupied on the top of Olympus last fall, that he should so soon again venture to deal in such palpable fictions?

If the "slice from the loaf of the poor laborer" was taken at the time the appropriation was made for furniture, it was not "by the new administration," but by their "illustrious predecessors."

FIRE AT NORTH BEND.—We are gratified to learn that the injury to the mansion house at North Bend, as reported in our last, was greatly exaggerated. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"Great uneasiness was caused in this city yesterday morning, by a report that General Harrison's dwelling house, at North Bend, had been destroyed by fire the previous afternoon. Direct information, however, arrived before noon, and quieted all apprehensions. The building was on fire, but only the upper story of the west wing sustained any material damage. The roof and this were destroyed, but without, we understand, the loss of any furniture, or seriously inconveniencing the afflicted family."

For the Recorder.

At a called meeting of the "Hillsborough Debating Society," held on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, a full number being in attendance, the President announced the object for which the meeting was called; whereupon, Mr. Benjamin C. Cook introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, a member of our body has been taken from this earthly stage of existence, for whom we would testify our highest regard, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our fellow member, ALFRED M. TAYLOR, we have lost one whose talents bid fair to make him an ornament to our body, and whose ardent devotion to his friends had secured for him our warmest affection.

Resolved, That we do most sincerely condole with his bereaved parents in the loss of an only and affectionate son.

Resolved, That, heavy as this melancholy event may be, we should bow with due reverence and submission to the inscrutable ways of an all-wise Providence, who visits us with such *temporal* calamities for our *eternal* good.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our friendship and esteem for our departed fellow member, we will wear a suitable badge of mourning for thirty days; and will attend his funeral in a body on the morrow, and pay the last sad tribute of respect to his remains.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the deeply afflicted family of the deceased.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

EDWIN A. HEARTT, *President.*
BENJ. C. COOK, *Secretary.*

GEN. HARRISON AND JUDGE BURNET.

At the meeting of the Committee in Cincinnati to agree upon suitable measures to express the public feelings on the melancholy occasion of Gen. Harrison's death, a motion was made and unanimously adopted, that Judge Burnet be requested to deliver the eulogy upon the late President. The Judge was present, being chairman of the Committee. He declined the request; and "never," says the Cincinnati Republican, "did we witness deeper feeling or listen to truer eloquence than in the remarks he made." "I cannot accept," said he; "I could not speak. I knew Harrison forty six years ago; he was a brother to me then; we have been brothers ever since; our hearts were knit together, and I would choke were I to attempt to speak of him. He is the last of the little band who started this city I am alone now, all alone, and I cannot talk of my friend. I cannot."—And the manly tears fell down his cheeks, and the sobs which were heard coming alike from the aged and the young of both parties told the deep sympathy which all felt. The scene was touching. It overcame all who witnessed it.

We are fearful that the Whigs, *as a party*, are as the Indian represented the white man to be. "The white man," said he, "just like the hog; the wolf may come along and snatch up a pig, and the hogs will *bristle* up, and make a great fuss; but as soon as the wolf is out of hearing with the *squealing* pig, the balance of the hogs will lie down as contented as though nothing had happened, until the wolf takes another pig, when they will follow after him a short distance, making signs of battle as before." The illustration, it seems to us, is apposite and to the point, so far as relates to the careless security of the Whig party. The vigilance of the Whigs is too apt to die away, so soon as the "squealing of the pig" ceases to be heard. In the Presidential Election, they fairly drove o the wolf; but they almost immediately laid down their political weapons, without seeming to reflect that the wolf may return for "another pig." But Mr. Jefferson has forcibly remarked, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let the Whigs then be up and doing. Let them rally to the Polls—let them see that their neighbors also attend the Election. We know it is a busy season with the Farmers, but no man will be injured in his crop who, in the spirit of patriotism, gives up one day to his country. To the Polls, then—To the Polls! *Register.*

Nullification.—A knight at Charlotte, the Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, is disposed to aid and comfort the "chivalry" of South Carolina in case *it* should nullify. In his paper of the 20th he notices the proposition "to call an extra session of the Legislature, in case Congress should charter a Bank, or raise the Tariff, to declare the acts null and void, and to place the State in a posture to resist their execution. Let South Carolina take this stand," says the Editor, "and she will find the whole Democracy of the South cordially with her."

Wonder if she would! What say you brother "Standard" to the prospect of such nullifying procedure by the "Democracy of the South?" The name of *Nullifier* was formerly so odious in they sight that no parallel could be found for it except that of *Federalist*. A warm brother of thine in political faith now confidently putteth "*Democracy*" as a fit companion for *Nullification*. Democrats and Nullifiers!—eh? *Greensborough Patriot.*

"The *Register* says that Mr. *Tyler* will promote the "*great measures of the Whig* party." Will the *Register* inform the public what those "great measures" are, and give the information *before* the Congressional election in this State?"

Standard of Wednesday.

Most certainly we will do so, having no concealments to practise, and never fearing to submit to the impartial decision of the people in all matters pertaining to their rights. One of the principal measures desired by the Whig party is the unconditional repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and the substitution of an efficient system of National finance, with a willingness to be guided on the question of Constitutionality, by the example of our Republican fathers. Another purpose which the Whigs have in view, is to curtail the money power of the Executive, and tie up his hands as far as possible. They intend to bring about a strict economy in public affairs, by instituting new checks and guards against prodigality and extravagance. They intend, as far as possible, to prevent the patronage of the President from coming into conflict with the freedom of Elections. They intend to place our Military and Naval defences in such a situation, that whilst we do not invite foreign aggression, neither will we submit to it. These are some of the "great measures of the Whig party." Are you answered, Mr. "Standard?"

Raleigh Register.

Correction.—A paragraph is going the rounds, which states that President Tyler was made Governor of Virginia by the death of the Governor, was made Senator by the death of one before his time expired, President by the death of Gen. Harrison, and his lady is the daughter of Cooper, the tragedian. The Richmond Whig says there is not one word of truth in it, except the fact that Gov. Tyler succeeds to the Presidency by the death of Gen. Harrison. His son married Miss Cooper, an elegant and accomplished lady.

Business Convention in Pennsylvania.—The business-men of Pennsylvania propose to hold a state Convention at Harrisburg on the 25th of May, to consider the present condition of the various branches of industry pursued within the limits of the state; to examine their immediate and prospective resources, in quire into the measures most suitable for their relief from the pressing embarrassments, and for their future protection, and to lay the result before the People for their consideration.

Proper Respect.—The President has appointed Mr. Taylor, the son in-law of Gen. Harrison, who was to be his private Secretary, Post Master of Cincinnati. His private Secretary, (at the time of his decease,) Mr. Harrison, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Dubuque, in Iowa Territory. These appointments are highly creditable to the President, and will be responded to by the people. *Alexander's Mess.*

Mail Contracts.—We understand the Post Master General has made his contracts for transporting the mail twenty per cent. less, on an average, than they have been made at any time within the last twelve years. This arises from the increased cheapness of labor, and the extraordinary amount of competition. *Ib.*

A Singular Case.—The Pittsburg American states that a man in Lewistown was supposed to have died from over eating and drinking, and from some awkwardness in putting him in the coffin, which had been procured, he was suffered to fall on the floor. The shock had the effect to knock life into him, for he immediately arose to inquire what they were about. He has refused to pay the *funeral* expenses, and the coffin maker and others have brought suits against him for their bills.

Another new sect is raising its head in Boston under a new name. They call themselves the No-human government Sect, and if we understand them, denounce all civil government as without Divine authority, and therefore inconsistent with the natural rights of mankind.

"*Brave Old Oak*"—In Monroe Co., (N. Y.) the stump and roots of an old oak were recently sold for boat knees, for $50. The body made 4840 staves, worth $30. Four logs sold for $10, and the top limbs made seven cords of wood. The whole tree sold on the ground for over $100! Some old locust trees have been sold for double the money.

☞ DR. JAMES S. SMITH, Candidate for Congress, will address as many of the voters of his district as may please to honor him with their presence at the following times and places, viz.

In the city of Raleigh, Friday, April 30.

At Pratt's Store, Orange, Saturday, May 1.

At Thomas Webb's Store, Person, Monday, May 3.

At Green Brown's, formerly M'Murray's, Person, May 4.

At Hugh Woods, in Person, on Wednesday, May 5.

At W. H. Allen's Store, Person, Thursday, May 6.

At Chambers's Store, Flat River, Person, Friday, May 7.

At Mrs. M'Kee's, in Orange, on Saturday, May 8.

At Person Court House, on Monday, May 10, and Tuesday, May 11.

☞ R. M. SAUNDERS, candidate for Congress, will address such of the freemen of Orange as may please to attend at the following times and places:

At Mason Hall, on Thursday, April 29.

At Ruffin's Mill, on Friday, April 30.

At Anthony Thompson's, on Saturday, May 1.

At John S. Turrentine's, on Monday, May 3.

At M'Cray's Store, on Tuesday, May 4.

At Cedar Grove, muster, on Wednesday, May 5.

At James Ray's, on Thursday, May 6.

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams,
Do. Drop Deta, } SUMMER CLOTHS
Do. Erminets,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.
April 28. 70—

To all my just Creditors.

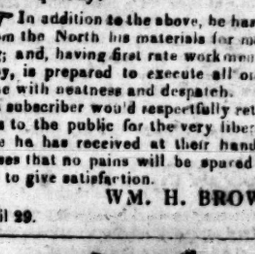
TAKE NOTICE, that I shall apply to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of May next, for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly made for the benefit of honest debtors; when and where you may attend and object, if you see proper.

CALVIN BACON.
April 28. 70—

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S CHANGES
29 Thursday,	5 17	6 45	
30 Friday,	5 16	6 44	
1 Saturday,	5 15	6 45	
2 Sunday,	5 14	6 46	
3 Monday,	5 13	6 47	
4 Tuesday,	5 12	6 48	
5 Wednesday	5 11	6 49	

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
for the Spring and Summer.



THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronise him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.
April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS,
Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, aqmost approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70—

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to JAMES WEBB.
April 20 69—

Look at this.

THE citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity are informed, that I am obliged to stop Credit at the Post Office, because the P. O. Department forbids it, and requires prompt payment of me.

They will therefore take notice, that from and after the first day of May next no Letter will be suffered to go out of the Post Office until the postage be paid,—postage on Newspapers and Pamphlets will be required quarterly, in advance. This notice excepts no one, it is intended for all concerned. And I hope none will think hard of me for this course, as necessity compels me to it.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
Hillsboro', April 29. 70—

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20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named TOM. He was purchased of Allen Cain, of Orange county, where he is supposed to be gone. He is very stout, and will be about 190 pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very peculiar walk, turns his toes very much out; height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick when spoken to; teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Twenty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

WM. N. WHITTED.
Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 21 3t—85

PRIVAET
Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be $150 per annum, paid semi annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the suberiber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N. C.

April 1. 66—

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that *they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser*, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from $1 50 up to $50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of **MUSIC** ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music; and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31, 78—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. NUNNS & CLARK, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

☞ Pianos tuned and let on hire.

Petersburg, April 1. 68—

☞ TO FARMERS.

PLOUGHS,
Of a Superior Quality,
FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of Ploughs, manufactured by R. Brummel, (Davidson county, 20 miles south west of Greensborough, on the road leading to Salisbury,) of good and substantial seasoned timber, have been deposited with Stephen Moore, esq. of Hillsborough, for sale. Any number can be had by application to the subscriber, or to Stephen Moore, esq

R. BRUMMEL.

March 30. 66—4w

To Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building of a Bridge across Little River, above Cain's Mill, will be let to the lowest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 1st day of May next Specifications will be made known on that day.

WILLIAM CAIN,
JOHN RAY,
JAMES LATTA,
SAMUEL BUMPASS,
JOHN NEELY,
} Commissioners

April 7. 67 - 3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Petition of George Hoffmines and others,
against
Lucretia and Molly Farmer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucretia Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

Hats! Hats! Hats!!!
WOLFF & DENISON,
Hollingsworth Street,

TAKE pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that they are now in possession of their spring supply of HATS CAPS, &c. embracing every variety usually kept in similar establishments. Among which may be found,

HATS.

Fashionable super black Beaver Hats, latest style
do do do Neutra " do
do do do Moleskin " do
do and wide brim Brush " black & drab.
do do do Otter " do
do do do pl. Russia " do
do do do Coney " do
Youth's & Children's Hats, of various qualities.

Also, an extensive assortment of Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, of every description.

CAPS.

Gents. fine cloth, velvet and glazed Caps, various patterns.
Youth's do do do do do do
Infant's do do do some very handsome.

All of which will be offered on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Country Merchants are particularly invited to examine our stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

W. & D.

Petersburg, March 27. 66—4w

SPRING STOCK FOR 1841.
WHOLESALE.

I AM now in possession of a large and well selected assortment of HATS of the various qualities, manufactured expressly for me. Having visited the different manufactories early in January, and given out my orders, that sufficient time might be given for getting them up in a superior manner, I feel no hesitancy in inviting not only merchants who intend purchasing their Goods in the Petersburg and Richmond Markets, but also those who may pass through on their way further North, to an examination of my stock.

I have also an unusually large assortment of PALM LEAF and LEGHORN HATS, all of which I am determined to offer on the most accommodating terms.

FRANCIS MAJOR,
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, March 18. 65—4w

Hats! Hats!!
BY WHOLESALE.

THE subscribers would inform Merchants and others, that their stock of

Fur, Leghorn & Palm Leaf HATS,

is now complete, embracing the usual kinds kept in Hat Establishments, and of the most approved form, which will be offered at the lowest possible prices. Please call and examine.

WOODHOUSE & ECKLES.

Petersburg, Va. March 65—4w

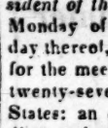
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency John M. Morehead,
Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of his Excellency WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *President of the United States*, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an act of the General Assembly of this state entitled "An act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representaitves in the Congress of the United States," *(Revised Statutes of N. C. chapter 72d.)* and to the end that the freemen of this state may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding all Sheriffs and other returning officers of the several counties composing each Congressional district, to cause polls to be opened and kept, and elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective counties, for holding said elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other returning officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this my Proclamation, further "require the freemen of this state, to meet in their respective counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for representatives" in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.



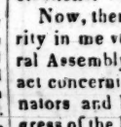
Done at the city of Raleigh, this the twenty second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
JA. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

March 24. 65—3w

Stray.



TAKEN up by Wm. N. Pratt, living about fourteen miles from Hillsborough on the road to Raleigh, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 23d day of March, 1841, a Sorrel MARE, five feet high, nine or ten years old, some white hairs on her back and in her face. Valued at thirty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

March 30. 67—3wp

Boot and Shoe Store
AND MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for its execution first rate materials and first rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Northern Boots & Shoes;

and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Boys' Boots, of various qualities.
Men's Shoes, do.
Men's Pumps.
Do. Leather Over-shoes.
Do. India Rubber do.
Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.
Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.
Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.
Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.
Do. do. springs.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Buskins, thin soled.
Do. do. thick soled.
Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties.
Do. Seal-skin do.
Do. Seal-skin Bootees.
Do. Leather do.
Misses' Morocco do.
Do. do. lippers, thick soled.
Do. do. do. thin soled.
Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.
Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well all selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good service. So those who wish to purchase GOOD Boots and Shoes, or CHEAP Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.

January 13. 55—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3 tf - 62

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1841, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A	John C Keere
Jno W Anderson	L
B	John C Latta
Armstead Boyd	Britton Laycock
Richard Boyde	James Livingston 2
William Bowls	T F Lowery
William L Bowls, junr.	James Latty
John Brown	M
Thomas Burton	Joseph B W Murry
Eliza A Brodaway	Miss Nancy Moore
C	James Mitchell jr.
Wm & Jas Clarke	William McKerall
Lemuel Carrol	John McKee (Painter)
Mrs Hannah Chambers	James Minnis
David Craig	P
Hamet J Craig	William Palmer
Benjamin Crutchfield	Mark Picket
John H Crutchfield 2	Abel Parrish
James H Christie	R
Robert Cheek	Sally Roberts
John Casidy	William Rodwell
Reubin Carden	Eleanor Ann Ray
D	Emely Ray
Alvis Durham	James Rainey
Franklin Davis 2	Robert Rhodes
Capt Wm J Duke	Simpson Rhew
Louis Dishong, Jessee Dishong and William Wallace	S
	Thomas Snipes esq
Miss Charlotte Dollar	Henry Stovall
E	John Sykes
Henry Edwards, jr	Wm Scarlet
G	T
Isaac A Grant 2	J H Thomson
Thos A Griffin	James Thomson jr
Moses Gist	Richard Tapp
H	Jonathan Turner
George Harrington 2	David Tinnin
Miss Charlotte Hooker	W
Michael Hinstard	Frances M Wright
J	Tellu Whitted
Miss Mary G Jackson	C H Wiley 3
Henry N Jackson	Richard Williams
James Jackson jr.	Murphey W Wagoner
Mrs. John Johnston	John L Woods
Charles Jorden	Henderson Woods or Hugh Riggs
K	Lemuel Wilkerson
Samuel Kirkpatrick	Mrs. Jane Wilson

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

P. S. I hope those in arrears for postage will recollect, that the last quarter has expired, and that I am obliged to make payment.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 1. 67—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 52—

Goods! Goods! Goods!
NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black,
Blue,
Invisible Green,
Drab,
Mixed,
} CLOTHS.

Black,
Drab, and
Fashionable.
} CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin,
Silk, and
Fashionable Winter,
} VESTINGS.

French,
German, and
English,
} MERINOES.

Plain,
Figured,
Black, and
Black & Lead,
} MOUSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

NEW
Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Heavy double mill'd Drab Cloth, for OverCoats
Do. do. Grey do. do
Do. do. Beaver do. do.
Do. do. Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets,
Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey,
Super Whitney & Green Makinaw Blankets
Duffle and twilled ditto,
Blanket and Cloth Over Coats,
Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
White, Red and Green Flannels,
Green Baize, Oil Cloth,
French and English Merinoes,
Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Lane,
French, English and American Prints,
Black and Blue black Bombazines,
Black and Colored Silks,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Worked Collars and Scarfs,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
New Style Hoods, Flowers,
Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, Prussian Blue,
Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. 44—

Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of John Wyatt, ex parte, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Eli Murray & Co., on Saturday the 15th day of May next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, one of 120 acres, and one of 25½ acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 22 65 - 4w

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of the Heirs of Chesley P. George, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Wm. N. Pratt, on Saturday the 8th of May next, the following tracts of Land:

One in Wake county, known as Goodwin's Cross Road containing about 130 acres

One other tract called the Brassfield Tract, containing about 570 acres, in Wake county.

One other of about 60 acres, in Wake county.

One tract in Orange county, whereon the said Chesley P. George resided at the time of his death, containing about 300 acres.

One other tract of about 50 acres, called the Reding George Tract.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 22. 65—4w

A Card.

DR. NORWOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarbrough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.

Hillsborough Dec. 19 53—

Blooded Stock.

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now in good health, and he will be kept at my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve Cows at five dollars each. I have some English Stock I would sell.

JOISAH TURNER.

January 19. 56—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Erpptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY EVANS.

February 3. 58 - 3m

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife,
against
Durell Mangum and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durell Mangum, James Adams and Clary his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this case will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPERATIVE MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means and outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is
105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Hearit, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sirelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hatsborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. tf—6

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

For Sale,

20 Boxes CANDLES,
20 Sacks SALT,
And a general assortment of CASTINGS,
By PARKER & NELSON.

October 22. —44

Hats and Shoes.

PARKER & NELSON have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)
15 Cases SHOES—Comprising,
Ladies' Kid Slippers,
Do. Buskin Walking Shoes,
Misses' Kid Slippers,
Do Walking Shoes,
Men's Kip Brogans,
Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 41—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 50—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.